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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 352

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROTESTS OF JAPANESE TEXTBOOK CHANGES EXAMINED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Essay by Qin Mu [4440 3668]: "The Bloody Page Cannot Be Torn Out"]

[Text] There are some people who are very good at playing with words and extricating themselves from responsibility. For instance, if someone steps on your foot he might say, "The top of your foot bumped into the bottom of my foot." This is the sort of thing I mean.

This sort of logic strikes us as both astonishing and despicable. Nevertheless, there are quite a lot of people in the world who can play these kinds of tricks. When the Japanese Education Ministry examined and approved the Japanese history textbooks for middle and elementary schools, in many places in the section concerning the history of Japanese aggression in China the word "aggression" was replaced with the word "advance" (a correct Chinese translation would be "enter"). The paragraphs in the textbooks concerning the great massacre carried out at that time by the Japanese aggressor forces in Nanjing have been deleted. Furthermore, the responsibility for the atrocities of the Nanjing massacre has been preposterously shifted to China. It is said that it was a consequence of resistance offered by the Chinese side.

China is a sovereign state. How could it allow a foreign aggressor force to wantonly "enter in"? Furthermore, after the "entering in," the Chinese are not allowed to resist. If they resist, then the country that is the victim of aggression must assume responsibility for the atrocities of a massacre subsequently carried out by the aggressors. What sort of logic is this?

This is the logic of militarist elements. It would appear that the ghost of militarism is still hiding in the noggins of some people in the Japanese Education Ministry and is still wandering through the halls of the Japanese Education Ministry.

This is indeed an extended application of the logic of "The top of your foot bumped into the bottom of my foot." If this sort of "argument" can be accepted, then truth can be thrown into the trash basket. The murderer may say with perfect assurance and with eloquence, "That guy just bumped into the blade of my sword with his neck."

By falsifying the middle and elementary school textbooks, distorting history, and shifting responsibility away from the militarists, the Japanese Education Ministry is cheating the youth of Japan. This sort of behavior is not only opposed by the people of the country which was the victim of aggression, but is also condemned by many honest Japanese. This is quite natural.

Japanese militarist elements committed monstrous crimes against the Chinese people. In the days to come, no matter how close the Chinese people and the Japanese people become as they go forward on the road of friendship, this bloody page of history cannot be torn out and destroyed. The Nanjing massacre of that time was one of the most barbaric atrocities to be committed by aggressors in world history. People of our generation lived through the period of the war of resistance. At that time a picture book recording the crimes of the Japanese aggressors was widely circulated throughout the Chinese rear areas. (The aggressor forces swaggered around and made a show of their strength, taking pride in their atrocities. They took photographs as souvenirs, thereby furnishing the materials for those picture books.) I have seen that picture book. The "Record of the Atrocities of the Japanese Bandits' Aggression in China" has scenes of the bayoneting of children, as well as scenes of brandishing human heads for photographs. It also has scenes of the "killing contest." Two aggressor soldiers had a killing contest, and the one who set the record killed over 100. When this historical episode is mentioned it not only arouses the indignation of Chinese, but also arouses the indignation of righteous Japanese. They hate the militarist elements among their own people! Whoever does not hate them, but covers up atrocities for these elements and absolves them of guilt--such a person is colluding with militarist elements and revealing his own particularly low moral character.

Just at the time when the Japanese militarists were stepping up their aggressive moves, Lu Xun once hoped that at some time in the future there would be a historical turning point. He wrote a poem expressing his hope, "Having passed through a kalpa and brothers remain; they meet with a smile that extinguishes amity and enmity." After several decades there has finally appeared a situation in which the Chinese people and the Japanese people get along in a friendly way and have intimate contacts. And the precondition for the appearance of this kind of situation is introspection by the Japanese authorities on historical crimes, and the resolute struggle of the broad masses of the Japanese people against militarist elements. In the relations between the Chinese and Japanese peoples, these last years have seen many deeds of profound friendship which are deeply moving and worthy of song and praise. The broad masses of the peoples of both China and Japan have a responsibility to cherish and develop this kind of friendship which has crystallized in the new historical era. It is indeed a cause for rejoicing to see many Japanese friends rising up together with the Chinese people to censure the covering up by certain people of the crimes of militarist elements.

There are a considerable number of Japanese who, having committed certain crimes during the war of aggression against China, have learned from history and are sincerely repentant. Quite a few times there have been Japanese who have come to Shanghai or Guangzhou and have looked back on the past and felt extremely remorseful. In the deep of the night they have thought about the past and the future, have cried their eyes out, and on their own initiative apologized to Chinese friends. At one time, the person in charge of the Fushun War Crimes Administrative Office in the northeast was paying a return visit to Japan. Quite a few Japanese who had formerly been imprisoned at Fushun and who had been educated by this person in charge, came one after another from various places to Tokyo to visit him and to express the sincerity of their repentance. This is sincerity which can be trusted. In the Northeast Martyrs Memorial Hall in Harbin there are many historical materials concerning acts of heroism in the war of resistance and the atrocities of the Japanese forces during their aggression in China on display. When Japanese friends visited Harbin after liberation we did not, at first, think of arranging visits to it. However, they asked to visit it on their own initiative. Afterward they made the suggestion. "This exhibition is very good, but we hope that you might add to the exhibits some materials concerning our Japanese antimilitarist heroes. Let the deeds of the revolutionaries of both countries be exhibited together." This kind of attitude is open and aboveboard, and shows utter devotion. Furthermore, when General Yang Jingyu gave his life for his country in the war of resistance against Japan, the Japanese military performed an autopsy to determine what he had been eating in his last days to stay alive and carry on the struggle. When the Japanese military physician who was ordered to do the autopsy saw that the stomach of this Chinese hero of the war of resistance against Japan contained only tree bark, grass roots, and cotton, he was moved to tears. Subsequently, after the liberation of the northeast, this Japanese military physician again visited Harbin. He also asked on his own initiative to pay his respects at the Northeast Revolutionary Martyrs Memorial Hall. He pondered for a long time the portrait of the martyr Yang Jingyu. Why is it that some Japanese make no attempt to conceal the aggression which Japanese militarism carried out against China in those years, while, on the other hand, other Japanese try by hook or by crook to distort history and perpetrate a cover-up? It is simply this: the first kind of person has realized his errors and repented, while the second kind of person has not yet realized his errors and repented. With some of the going so far as to revive the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere," it will definitely stimulate people's vigilance.

It was not only the people of China and the peoples of many other countries who suffered grievously under Japanese militarism: the Japanese people themselves suffered. During the last 10 or 20 years Japan has enjoyed economic development, but for many people the memories are probably still fresh of the period right after military defeat. Half-breed illegitimate children ran about in the streets and alleys, people queued up to buy the leftover food of the U.S. military, and large groups of university students sold peanuts in the streets. Why on earth would anyone want to prettify the militarism which brought such severe calamities to his own people, as well as to other peoples! Amidst the roar of condemnation at home and abroad, we are just rubbing our eyes and waiting to see how those responsible in Japan are going to explain themselves to the people of the world.

PARTY AND STATE

STUDY OF DRAFT REVISION OF CONSTITUTION ENCOURAGED

Abiding by Law

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Li Fan [2621 9400], Assistant Director of the Legislative Office, the Provincial People's Congress: "Establishing a New Social Style of Regarding Lawabiding as Honorable and Lawbreaking as Shameful--Something Learned from the Study of the Draft Revision of the Constitution"]

[Text] The draft revision of our country's constitution embodies the broadest and highest degree of democracy to be enjoyed by the overwhelming majority of the people. The draft constitution stipulates: "All rights of the PRC belong to the people." "The people have the right to administer the affairs of the state, economic and cultural affairs and all social affairs in accordance with the provisions of the law and through the various proper channels and formalities." Representatives elected in democratic elections by the people exercise the political power, organize the government and administer the state, and in addition supervise, with the right of dismissal, the personnel of the government at all levels. According to the principles of socialist democracy and of the socialist legal system, the draft constitution includes realistic and clear provisions on the basic rights of the citizens, having an additional number of new articles and expanding the democratic rights of the people. The 1954 Constitution stipulated: "All citizens are legally equal." Article 32 of the present draft constitution changed the "legally" into "before the law," to clearly convey the idea of equality in the application of the law, i.e., that no organization and no individual may have privileges above and beyond the constitution and the law. The draft constitution also added certain provisions that truly guarantee the personal freedom of the citizens, by, for instance, prohibiting unlawful detention, or to deprive or restrict a citizen's personal freedom in any other unlawful way, and by prohibiting violation of the dignity of a citizen, prohibiting all methods of humiliating and calumniating a citizen, prohibiting unlawful search and entry into a citizen's residence, etc.

The rights of a citizen are inseparable from his duties. The state guarantees the lawful freedom and rights of every citizen, which must not be infringed upon by any organization or individual, but at the same time a citizen must not, in the exercise of his freedoms and rights, injure the interests of the state,

society and the collective, and also not the freedoms and rights of any other citizen. In our country there are no rights without obligations and also no obligations without rights. Some rights of the citizens, e.g. the right to work, the right to an education, etc., are rights per se but without obligations.

In the course of the discussions of the draft constitution, a universal education of the masses on a grand scale on the socialist legal system must be carried out to study the law, understand it and observe it. We must exert great efforts to praise and support the fine people and fine deeds of those who conscientiously observe the constitution and the law, cherish and safeguard public property, observe work discipline, observe public order, observe public morality and have the courage to fight against evildoers and evil deeds. We shall establish among the broad masses a new social style of considering law-abiding as honorable and lawbreaking as shameful.

Rights of Returned Overseas Chinese

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Yuming [1728 5148 2494], Deputy Chairman of the Provincial Overseas Chinese Federation and Professor of the Shenyang Agricultural College: "The Draft Constitution Expresses the Innermost Thoughts and Feelings of the Overseas Chinese and Returning Overseas Chinese"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution sums up the lessons from our historical experiences since the establishment of our government and embodies the basic rights of the whole people of all nationalities. It expresses also the innermost thoughts and feelings of the numerous returning overseas Chinese and their family members.

Our party has always shown solicitude toward the overseas Chinese and their relatives. As early as during the first revolutionary civil war, Comrade Mao Zedong expressed, while at the revolutionary base of Ruijin, his will to protect the overseas Chinese and to support their return to China. Under the extremely difficult conditions of the war of resistance against Japan, the Association of Returned Overseas Chinese (the predecessor of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese) was founded on an equal basis with the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the All-China Women's Association and the Communist Youth League. The Common Programme of the early years of the PRC and our first Constitution of 1954 stipulated explicitly: "The PRC protects the just rights and interests of the overseas Chinese." After the smashing of the "gang of four," when order was restored out of chaos, the party returned to its policy concerning the overseas Chinese, and the overseas Chinese, the returning overseas Chinese and their relatives gained a new life in political respects. The Federation of Overseas Chinese was subsequently restored and began again to fully play its role. For the protection of the legitimate rights and interests of the returning overseas Chinese and their relatives, the present draft constitution added provisions which are more complete than those in the 1954 and 1975 Constitutions, and which fully reflect the aspirations of the overseas Chinese, returning overseas Chinese and their relatives. The cadres of our Federation of Overseas Chinese are bound to exert greater efforts to win

the support and cooperation of all departments for the work of the Federation, to bring into full play the functions of this people's organization, the Federation for Overseas Chinese, to unite and establish contact with the numerous overseas Chinese, returning overseas Chinese and their relatives and have them maintain the warm feelings of patriotism toward their country and their native places, to make even greater contributions toward building the "two civilizations," toward the early return of Taiwan to the mothercountry, toward achieving the great undertaking of uniting the fatherland and in the international struggle against hegemonism.

Leadership System Reform

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul p 2

[Article by Shu Chang [5289 2545]: "A Major Reform in Our Country's Leadership System"]

[Text] The draft of the revised constitution stipulates that the following officials, if reelected, may continue to serve, but for no more than two consecutive terms: the chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, its vice-chairman, the state chairman and the vice-chairman, the premier and vice premiers of the State Council, the members of the State Council, the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. This is a major reform in our country's leadership system. It is a mark of increased perfection of our socialist legal system and a realistic step toward a high degree of socialist democracy.

The three preceding constitutions of our country had no such provision. Owing to the historical conditions prevailing at that time, the 1954 Constitution suffered from a lack of social experience and was deficient in that it had no limits for the terms of office of the state's leadership personnel. It stipulated, for instance, that "the terms of office may be extended under special circumstances," but neither defined the "special circumstances," nor placed any specific time limits on such extensions. Everybody knows that later the terms of office of the state leadership personnel became such of a system of "perpetuity."

According to the stipulations of the draft constitution, the state's leaders cannot serve for more than 10 years, regardless of the individuals' seniority, prestige and abilities. This means that at most every 10 years some persons will retire from their leadership positions and some persons will newly assume these posts. Everybody will agree that this is a rational and orderly process, which will prevent the occurrence of a personality cult and its accompanying evils, and it will also [help] us to overcome and preclude future bureaucratism.

Policy Toward Nationalities

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Bai Lianke [4101 6647 4430], Teacher of Mongolian Nationality at the Fourth Middle School of Chaoyang City: "The Draft of the Revised Constitution Embodies the Party's Policy Toward Nationalities"]

[Text] Our country is a unified country of different nationalities and the provisions in the draft constitution concerning nationalities give full expression to the concern of the party and the state for the various minority nationalities.

The draft constitution upholds the policy of self-government for the minority nationality areas and expands the autonomy in the minority self-governing districts. It provides for great developments in the various enterprises in the minority nationality areas and affirms in legal form that the position of minority district chairman, prefecture and county chairmen be filled by members of the minority. It also assures government assistance to the minority nationality areas for the training of cadres of all ranks, of specialists and of technical workers of all kinds from among the members of the minority nationality. This is of great significance for the development of the autonomous minority nationality regions and is also greatly welcomed by the minority people themselves.

The historical facts prove that the party's policy of consistently upholding the equality of the minority people, of uniting with them and of mutual assistance is the fundamental guarantee for success in the various enterprises in the autonomous minority nationality regions. Only by carrying out within our unified state a system of self-government in the minority nationality regions, can we fend off aggressive and subversive activities from abroad and ensure common prosperity for the state as well as for the minority people.

National Defense Provisions

Shengyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Wu Jinshan [0124 6855 1472]: "An Important Measure to Strengthen National Defense"]

[Text] The provisions in the draft of the revised constitution which increase the state's guarantees for the livelihood of disabled armymen, which provide pensions for relatives of fallen soldiers and give special privileges to family members of armymen, fully manifest the superiority of the socialist system and at the same time constitute an important measure to strengthen our national defensive strength.

According to the provisions of our Law on Military Service, all young men of the designated age group have to join the military forces to defend the fatherland. Caring for the men in the military service, giving privileges to their family members, providing pensions for the families of fallen soldiers, caring for armymen who became disabled during their service period in the course of

their duties or due to military action, all these measures are the glorious tradition of our party. The fact that care and certain privileges for disabled servicemen and for family members of fallen soldiers are items entered in detail in the constitution, brings peace of mind to family members of men now serving with the armed forces and peace of mind to the armymen in the service, and this is of important strategical significance to inspire the large number of our officers and soldiers to speed up the modernization, regularization and revolutionization of our military forces, as it will also be of significance in any future war against hegemonic or imperialistic aggression.

Professors, Students Participate

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Li Xiangjun [2621 0686 6511]: "The Professors and Students at Liaoning University Actively Participate in the Discussion of the Draft of the Revised Constitution"]

[Text] After publication of the draft of the revised constitution, the professors and students of Liaoning University engaged in enthusiastic study and discussion of the draft. The propaganda department of the party committee repeatedly organized lecture meetings to give supplemental guidance to the different departments, so as to convey a clearer understanding to the teaching and administrative staff, workers and students as to why the constitution needed revision and also of the main content of the draft revision, its basic spirit and special features.

In the course of the studies and discussions, the university repeatedly invited party members, cadres, professors, workers, as well as returned overseas Chinese and representatives of democratic parties to give symposia, and elicited extensively various opinions on the draft constitution from the professors and students of the whole university. The draft of the revised constitution fully affirms the function of the intellectuals, establishes the status of the intellectuals and is a great encouragement to professors and students. During the discussions some concrete opinions on the draft of the revised constitution were put forward. Everyone agreed that the discussion by the whole people will certainly bring about a great fundamental law that will accord with the demands of our country's new historical era.

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CSO: 4005/1182

PARTY AND STATE

ESTABLISHMENT OF PARTY PROPAGANDA NETWORK ENCOURAGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Notice Issued on Gradually Restoring and Establishing Propaganda Network Throughout Province"]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a notice calling on party committees at all levels throughout the province to pay special attention to discovering and training propaganda personnel. The notice also called on them to enlarge their propaganda forces and gradually to restore and establish a party propaganda network throughout the province.

The notice set down that local, municipal, county, district and commune party committees as well as party committees above the level equivalent to communes should all install a certain number of speakers. Party committee secretaries and propaganda department directors (propaganda committee members) are considered ex officio speakers. The main tasks of speakers are to report regularly to cadres, propagandists and the masses on domestic and international situations and projects, to explain and publicize major party documents, to explain party principles, and policies, to give guidance in studying political theory, to respond to questions introduced by the people and to criticize the various mistaken ideological trends. Party branches at the basic level must install propagandists. In basic level urban and rural party branches propaganda committee members are considered propagandists. Branches should select a certain number of propagandists from among party members, league members and activists according to their actual needs. The duties of propagandists are to focus on the central tasks of the party under the leadership of party branches, to make use of all propaganda tools and propaganda fronts, to conduct frequent propaganda instruction for the masses and promptly to make known the opinions and needs of the masses. In the latter half of this year each region, municipality and county must set up a propaganda network extending from individual sites to the entire area. They must conscientiously set up one or two pilot plans in districts, communes, towns, factories and mines. Furthermore, they must gain experiences and strive to install speakers and propaganda teams everywhere by the first half of next year.

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO OVERCOME SHORTCOMINGS

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Zhenwu [2799 2182 2976]: "Often Felt 'Shortcomings in the Revolution'"]

[Text] In April of 1949 Comrade Zhou Enlai said in his report to the First National CYL Congress: "Although I am a party member of 27 or 28 years standing and even though I have not committed many errors, everytime I start to talk about this I always feel that I have many shortcomings in my work on the revolution and that I have not done my work well or satisfactorily." Comrade Zhou Enlai devoted his entire life to working for the revolution. He is worthy of the people and the revolution yet he personally felt that he had "shortcomings in the revolution" and that his work was "not satisfactory." This fully embodies the lofty sentiment of a great proletarian revolutionary. He is a model who deserves to be studied by all the people throughout the country.

Feeling that one has "shortcomings in the revolution" is a noble spiritual condition. It reflects the true sentiments of a CPC member. When many of us joined the revolution we were still innocent children. Only with the nurturance of the party can we gradually come to comprehend a greater number of revolutionary truths and become revolutionary soldiers. Only if we review our process of reaching maturity can the idea of having "shortcomings in the revolution" spontaneously develop. Many comrades are working for the revolution with precisely this kind of feeling. Jiao Yulu [3542 5940 4389] once felt shame and distress because he was unable to lead the people in triumph over famine. Ignoring his sick condition, he personally drew up a blueprint for transforming Lankao's backwardness. At Nanjing Industrial College, the lecturer Wei Yu [7279 6877] felt that he had received much from the state but had contributed little in return. He studied abroad in West Germany for 3 years and lived frugally. He used money that he had saved up bit by bit to purchase large quantities of instruments and materials for his motherland. In Jin County a model CPC member, Qu Lichang [3255 4539 1603], compared himself to a mulberry leaf that lives off the people. He wanted to become a silkworm that spins silk for the people, so after retiring he participated in 9 years of collective labor without taking a single cent in payment.... These comrades all felt that they had "shortcomings in the

revolution" so they made every effort to achieve success worthy of the revolution. Modern socialist construction requires thousands upon thousands of fine comrades like these.

However, there are also certain party members who feel that they have "no shortcomings" in the revolution. They believe that "there is no meritorious service, there is only hard work and that there is no hard work, only exhaustion." Thus, their revolutionary will has waned and there has been an increase in bureaucratism and hedonism. Some are unwilling to do hard work and have drifted along, eating three square meals a day without doing any work. Others made use of the powers of their position to seek personal gain by pulling strings and securing advantages. Still others have had mental "shortcomings." They have always felt that they did much work for little pay. They approach work with a hired hand attitude of "work according to pay." They bargain and haggle with the party organization as if the party has shortchanged them. These people's greatest defect consists of the fact that individualism is rampant. They have reversed the relationship between the individual and the party. If they can recall their party training and instruction and compare the struggle of model and advanced workers on every battlefield, they should feel quite ashamed.

Only by constantly feeling that we have "shortcomings in the revolution" is it possible to continue to call for advances and have fewer "shortcomings" in the revolution. According to the concepts of dialectical materialism, those who are advanced have certain inadequacies and those who are less advanced have even more inadequacies. Even if people on each side did everything correctly, if they make strict demands on themselves they will always find "shortcomings." During the great undertaking of establishing "two civilizations," CPC members should study the model of Comrade Zhou Enlai and constantly think about their own "shortcomings" in the revolution. In this way they should spur on and arouse revolutionary fighting spirit. They must do good work with all their heart and all their might in order to fulfill their duties and responsibilities. We must not fail to live up to the party's nurturing and education and we must strive to have a clear conscience in this great era.

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CSO: 4005/1199

PARTY AND STATE

MAO ESSAY ON PARTY'S UNITED FRONT POLICY DISCUSSED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Liu Lili [0491 0196 0196]: "A Reflection on Studying 'Forward to "The Communist Party Member" ': Both Uniting and Struggling is an Important Theory and Tactic of the United Front"]

[Text] "Forward to 'The Communist Party Member'" is an important essay written by comrade Mao Zedong on 4 October 1939. In that essay, comrade Mao Zedong advocated the necessity of correctly understanding the party's position and role in each historical period, especially its position and role in the new historical period; clarified the party's political line and political mission of "building a Bolshevized Chinese Communist Party on a national scale that has a broad mass nature and is completely consolidated ideologically, politically, and organizationally"; summed up the lessons of our party's experience during the 18 years since its founding in 1921, especially the lessons of its relations with the bourgeois class during the Northern Expedition, the Agrarian Revolutionary War, and the War of Resistance Against Japan periods; and elaborated on the united front tactic of both uniting and struggling. Therefore, under today's historical conditions of our party adopting the policies of lifting restrictions on relations with the outside and carrying out internal economic reforms based on the needs of socialist modernization, conscientiously studying that essay, grasping the united front standpoint, principles, tactics, and methods, always maintaining a clear mind, maintaining the purity of communism, mastering and being adept in relations with the bourgeois class, and winning victory in the struggle between corrupt capitalist ideology and anti-corrupt socialist ideology have important actual significance.

Both uniting and struggling is an important principle of the united front. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the united front, the armed struggle, and party building were the three principal magic weapons used by the Chinese Communist Party to defeat the enemy during the Chinese Revolution. During those 18 years, the united front made up of the Chinese proletarian class, the bourgeois class, and the other classes was set up and developed principally during the first Great Revolution, the Agrarian Revolutionary War, and the initial phase of the War of Resistance Against Japan. An important conclusion may be derived from the laws verified by those three

historical phases: With regard to the question of the political party of the proletarian class forming a united front with the bourgeois class (especially the big bourgeoisie), it is necessary to resolutely and earnestly struggle on two fronts. On the one hand, it is necessary to oppose the error of ignoring the possibility of the bourgeois class participating, for a certain time and to a certain degree, in the revolutionary struggle. However, it is also necessary to oppose the error of regarding the programs, policies, ideologies, practices, etc., of the proletarian class and the bourgeois class as being identical, and ignoring their different principles. The former error is regarding the bourgeois class and the state capitalist bourgeoisie as being one in the same, and as a result ignoring the policy of forming a united front with the bourgeois class and doing all that is possible to maintain that united front. That is left-leaning closed-doorism. The latter error, however, is ignoring the fact that the bourgeois class (especially the big bourgeoisie) not only goes all-out to influence the petty bourgeois class and the peasants, but also goes all-out to influence the proletarian class and the Communist Party, in sparing no effort to eliminate the independent nature of the proletarian class and the Communist Party ideologically, politically, and organizationally; spares no effort to transform the proletarian class and the Communist Party into appendages of the political party of the bourgeois class; and spares no effort to cause the fruit of the revolution to in fact belong to the bourgeoisie and their party. It is ignoring the fact that when the revolution comes into conflict with the interests of the bourgeoisie and their party the bourgeois class (especially the big bourgeoisie) will appropriate the revolution. That is right-leaning opportunism. It is evident that both uniting with and struggling against the bourgeois class is an important united front principle that must be adhered to. It has been validated not only by the actualities of the democratic revolution but also by the actualities of the present new historical period of the socialist society. If that principle is abandoned we may either fail to mobilize and unite all forces in support of our country's enterprise of modernization, or else abandon our adherence to the four basic principles, ignore capitalism's corrosive ideological influence and the poisonous inroads of its life style, obscure the boundary between the proletarian class and the bourgeois class and between socialism and capitalism, and sabotage and set back the enterprise of socialist modernization now being carried out by our country.

Both uniting and struggling is a historical characteristic of the Chinese Revolution. The path of development of the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party has passed through the complicated relationships of the formation of a united national front with the bourgeois class and, because of the breakup of that kind of united front, a serious armed struggle with the big bourgeoisie and their allies. That is a historical characteristic, a characteristic of the process of the colonial-semicolonial revolution, and is not part of the revolutionary history of any capitalist country. That historical characteristic was also determined by the characteristics of the Chinese Revolution itself, i.e. because China was a semicolonial, semifeudal country, was a country that was unevenly developed politically, economically, and culturally, and was a country with a large land area in which the semi-feudal economy was predominant. That determined the nature, objects, motive force, scope, methods, principal forms, etc., of each stage of the Chinese

Revolution. For example, during the initial phase of the War of Resistance Against Japan period it no only determined that the nature of the revolution at that time was that of a democratic revolution of the bourgeois class, that the principal objects of the revolution were imperialism and feudalism, and that the basic motive forces of the revolution were the proletarian class, the peasant class, and the urban petty bourgeois class, with the participation of the national bourgeois class for a certain time and to a certain degree, but also determined that the principal struggle form of the Chinese Revolution was armed struggle. In the period of the new historical stage of the socialist society, although the circumstances of China and the situation of our party have undergone great changes the limitations and effects of that historical characteristic of the Chinese Revolution still exist and the united front is still a major magic weapon of our party in the new historical period, especially under the conditions of the adoption and implementation of the policies of lifting restrictions on external relations and carrying out internal economic reforms, because of the needs of socialist modernization. It is still necessary to adhere to and implement the important principle of both uniting with the bourgeois class and struggling against it, in order to resist the inroads of bourgeois ideology and guard against the degeneration and deterioration of our party and state. In view of the fact that the international bourgeois class still has only a vestige of influence in the exploiting classes in our country, they have not abandoned its attacks on socialism and the proletarian class, and always have a myriad of schemes to take advantage of all openings to, by means of political ideology and economic activity, corrupt and win over a few unstable elements within our ranks and people who have weak revolutionary will, trying in vain to take advantage of our country's socialist modernization to change our country's socialist nature and bring about the prophesy of "peaceful evolution" they have dreamed about. In that regard we must have clear minds and full understanding.

Both uniting and struggling is an important component of our party's political line, for because of the historical characteristics of the Chinese Revolution and the characteristics of the Chinese Revolution itself, our party's present building process and its Bolshevization process take place in extrinsic, special circumstances. The party's defeat or victory, its retreat or advance, its contraction or expansion, and its development and consolidation cannot but be tied in with the relationship between it and the proletarian class. In referring to that problem, comrade Mao Zedong said, "When our party's political line deals correctly with the formation of a united front with the bourgeois class, or with the problem of being compelled to break up the united front, progress is made in its development, consolidation, and Bolshevization; but if it does not correctly deal with relations with the bourgeois class, our party's development, consolidation, and Bolshevization may take a step backward." Therefore, he said that "An important part of the political line of the Chinese Communist Party is the political line of both uniting with the bourgeois class and struggling against it. An important part of the party building of the Chinese Communist Party is developing and becoming steeled in the course of both uniting with

and struggling against the bourgeois class." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 2, pp 570-571.) If our party does not know how to unite with the bourgeois class at a certain time it cannot advance and the revolution cannot develop; and if our party does not know how to, while uniting with the bourgeois class, wage a resolute, earnest struggle against it, the party may disintegrate ideologically, politically, and organizationally, and the revolution may be defeated. Comrade Mao Zedong's brilliant exposition on that matter has not only been verified by past history, but in its basic spirit and principles is still a rare, profoundly enlightened, and important theory and tactic regarding our present analysis and study of the problem of class struggle in socialist society, and in dealing with the task of socialist modernization, launching a struggle against corrupt capitalist ideology, and carrying out socialist ideological education.

During the period of implementing the policies of lifting restrictions on relations with the outside and carrying out internal economic reforms, therefore, we must not forget the inherently corrupt, reactionary nature of the bourgeois class and the vestigial forces of the exploiting classes, which is obscured by the outward appearance of things, and cannot, once a problem arises, become alarmed, panic, and refrain from taking necessary action for fear of taking a slight risk. Suspicion and opposition have been proven by practice to be correct working methods.

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PARTY AND STATE

JOURNAL DISCUSSES 'SEVERAL THEORETICAL PROBLEMS'

Criticism, Self-Criticism

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 82 pp 12-14

[Article by the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Nanjing University: "Use the Weapons of Criticism and Self-criticism Correctly--Discussion on How We Handle 'Several Theoretical Problems'"]

[Text] The fourth issue of our 1980 journal (philosophy, society, science edition) contained an article entitled "Several Theoretical Problems During the Latter State of the Socialist Reformation of Our Nation" (hereafter referred to as "Several Theoretical Problems"). Its basic ideas violated the four fundamental principles and involved serious political errors. After the article was printed, it had a negative impact both inside and outside the country and was severely criticized by many readers. We sought out the author several times in attempts to educate and help him, hoping that he could recognize his mistakes and carry out serious self-criticism. At the same time, we wanted to write collectively some critical articles to help reduce the negative impact of his article. But in the course of half a year, this problem remained unresolved. Only with the issuance of the "Resolution Concerning Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and the spread of the spirit of the party Central Committee forum on problems on the ideological front did we obtain the potent weapons which enabled us to solve the problems.

There are objective reasons why this problem dragged on for 10 months. At the time it began, both in society and in our school, we lacked an atmosphere conducive to criticism and self-criticism. Because of the painful lessons of the past, the people were fearful of criticism. This is especially true of the intellectuals who feared a recurrence of the methods of cruel struggle and merciless attacks from the 10 years of unrest in the past. But, looking at it from our subjective perspective, the failure to solve the problem for so long a period reflected the weak and disorganized state of our leadership in ideological and political work. This was first manifested in our relatively simple assessment of the problem at the time, our general belief that the problem could be solved by talking to the author and having him engage in a little self-criticism; and again in our wait and see mentality, our waiting

for the author to gain understanding himself. Later, practice proved that that approach was unrealistic. This was because the appearance of the article "Several Theoretical Problems" was not a random, isolated occurrence and was not a problem of one man or of one article, but rather was a reflection of an ideological tide within society. For just this reason, when we began to suggest that we should criticize the mistaken ideas in this article, some people said that it "had no especially notable mistakes" and that criticism of the author amounted to "bludgeoning him," "rectification of a man," "not allowing one to speak," etc. Although only a small number of comrades held such viewpoints, their influence was not small. The major external reason that the author was slow in recognizing his own mistakes and in making self-criticism was that he received just such influence.

At the forum on problems on the ideological front, comrades with responsibility on the party Central Committee indicated that there existed in society a tendency toward bourgeois liberalization which violates the four fundamental principles; that there was a weak and disorganized state of affairs in which many comrades were powerless to struggle against this mistaken tendency, and that we had to correct these things firmly. This was a profound lesson for us, making us realize that the key to solving the problem of "Several Theoretical Problems" was for the party committees themselves to gain unified understanding first and for them to dare to carry out criticism of and needed struggle against this mistaken ideological tide. To do this, we promptly convened a standing committee meeting, seriously studied the documents of the party Central Committee, engaged in criticism and self-criticism and raised concrete ideas on how to go about handling "Several Theoretical Problems." On this foundation, we organized the entire body of cadres above the middle level and had them engage in study to unify further everyone's ideology and we requested that party organizations at every level within the school strengthen ideological and political work and overcome the weak and disorganized state of affairs. This was quickly followed by the transmission of related documents of the Central Committee of the party and the standing committee's ideas on how to handle "Several Theoretical Problems" to the entire body of party members and education and administrative workers. Through study, the thinking inside and outside of the party was gradually unified, and the concerns of the absolute majority of comrades were dispelled. And our comrades also gained a further understanding of the serious nature of the mistakes in "Several Theoretical Problems," and they were willing to work with us in criticizing the ideological tide of bourgeois liberalization. The author of "Several Theoretical Problems" also expressed a willingness to accept criticism and correct his mistakes. We grasped this opportunity by using the forum format to carry out criticism and self-criticism and solve the problem in a relatively complete way. Through this process, we deeply realized that carrying out criticism and self-criticism depends first on whether or not our party committee itself is strong and united and secondly on whether or not the absolute majority of the masses can join with us in criticizing bourgeois liberalization.

But just how to use the weapons of criticism and self-criticism correctly to carry out criticism of bourgeois liberalization is another question which needs to be addressed seriously. In accordance with the different reactions

of the masses to "Several Theoretical Problems," when launching our criticism, we first determined whether or not, after all, the article had any mistakes, and, since it had mistakes, whether or not they were mistakes in individual points raised or errors in principle within the basic concepts. In this way, we could prevent ourselves from going too far in our criticism and could prevent ourselves from beating around the bush in matters of technique, from failing to grasp the true nature of the problem and from falling short in our educational function. Whenever one points out an article's mistakes in principle, one should be fair and calm in laying out the facts and reasons. We carried out an analysis of the basic concepts of "Several Theoretical Problems" based on seeking the truth from facts and pointed out that the article committed serious political errors in regard to a series of important matters, such as party leadership, the socialist system and Mao Zedong Thought, and that its major harm lay in rejecting party leadership and the socialist system, producing extremely damaging objective effects.

In the analysis during the forum of the author's mistakes, everyone felt that it was first of all a problem of world outlook. He not only failed to resist the ideological tide of bourgeois liberalization that had arisen at the time, but he also felt a sympathetic response to it, systematizing and forming a theory incorporating all of society's mistaken notions, and writing this article reflecting the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization. One important reason behind this was that the author departed from the four fundamental principles and reached a completely mistaken understanding of the principle of emancipation of the mind which has been carried out since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. He believed that it meant being daring, in great matters of principle, saying what others had not said before or what others dared not say and writing articles with "new ideas," offering "new breakthroughs in theory," "developing a school of one's own" so as to "amaze the world in a single stroke." The trouble was caused by individualism. Secondly, everyone felt that one of his big problems was that his study style was not correct and this was one of the causes of his errors. Ordinarily, failing to study systematically and penetratingly Marxism-Leninism, and latching onto mere fragments of writings and holding wide ranging discussions of them leads to improper conclusions. When evaluating great historical matters such as the cooperative agriculture transformation led by our party, using one-sided ideological methodology and arbitrarily drawing conclusions without doing any research leads to political mistakes. Everyone would do well to learn from this.

The key to whether or not criticism can play an active role and produce positive effects lies in whether or not the point of departure for the criticism is correct. Criticism within the ranks of the people must always begin with the hope of unity. We realize through practice that criticism which begins with the hope of unity is carried out first of all in order to help comrades who have made mistakes to correct the mistakes and overcome negative factors, while at the same time affirming the correct aspects of things and stimulating his initiative and avoiding the mistaken methods of the past when comrades who committed mistakes were condemned in metaphysical terms as being wholly devoid of merit and were bludgeoned to death. At the same time that we criticized the author of "Several Theoretical Problems"

and pointed out the serious errors in his article, we made an assessment based on seeking the truth from facts of his overall long-term performance, fully acknowledging that he received many years of party training, has been basically supportive of the party and that his past work has consistently been positive and dependable and that accomplishments have been made. Everyone enthusiastically hoped that he would draw lessons from his errors, seriously clarify his own thinking, work for the party from now on and not let these errors weigh on his mind. This sort of criticism is truly for others' good in the hope of achieving unity. It is both strictly serious and emotionally caring and uses both reasoning to arrest the mind and emotions to move the heart, and it brings good results. Secondly, correct criticism which begins with the hope of unity is manifested by leaders engaging in self-criticism and assuming responsibility, in the spirit of seeking the truth from facts, for the mistakes of the leaders. The article "Several Theoretical Problems" appeared in our Nanjing University journal and reflects the weakness and disorganization of our leadership in ideological and political work in the last period. Our guidance of and concern with the journal was inadequate and we were not detailed enough in our ideological and political work since we were unable to hold frequent ideological discussions with our comrades at the journal. These are all external factors which, to some extent, led to the author's commission of errors. We engaged in self-criticism in this regard and assumed the responsibility that we should have assumed. Therefore, the forum was helpful both in criticizing "Several Theoretical Problems" and its author and in criticizing our party committee. Our self-criticism in the spirit of seeking the truth from facts was a good lesson for the author, allowing him to sense that they party organization did not want to bring about his downfall, but rather hoped, through criticism and self-criticism, to educate him, correct his mistakes, summarize the lessons to be learned, strengthen unity and do a good job.

There is a process of ideological development that leads to a person's making a mistake, and, similarly, there is a process of recognition that occurs in correcting mistakes. Because of this, in helping a comrade who has made mistakes, we must be patient and not act with undue haste or force him to accept criticism, but must allow the criticized comrade to think and, during the time when he is unable to understand, allow him to argue his case and maintain his opinions. In light of this principle, when handling "Several Theoretical Problems," we requested that the author criticize only whatever part of his errors that he understood and to engage in self-criticism only when he recognized his errors, and we did not demand that "he submit to our attacks." Self-criticism must be established on a foundation of ideological understanding and emotional ease and must express sincerity and truth. The author acceded to our request and spoke sincerely, and therefore everyone was able to offer more precise criticism better suited to his actual ideological state, to make a more emotionally and rationally penetrating analysis and to better persuade and educate him.

Practice has proven that upholding this method when carrying out criticism and self-criticism provides very good results, seeing to it that the one being criticized is truly educated. During the forum, the author of "Several Theoretical Problems" made several written and oral self-criticisms, each more

penetrating than the last, and finally recognized, on the foundation of self-awareness, the serious political mistakes in the article and expressed his acceptance of the sincere criticism of the organization and his comrades. He further recognized that the criticism was limited out of propriety, fully displaying the party organization's protection of and concern for the individual comrade, and he expressed his gratitude for everyone's help. The comrades at the meeting expressed satisfaction with his sincere attitude and ideological change of heart and felt that his self-criticism was not a case of just going through the motions, but was a concrete expression of his raised consciousness.

The forum also provided many comrades a lesson in how to carry out criticism and self-criticism correctly and relieved the ideological anxiety of many who were afraid of criticism. Some of the comrades who attended the forum were deeply thankful and said: "This is the first time in many years that we have seen this sort of correct handling of criticism and self-criticism. The feeling that this correct handling of contradictions within the ranks of the people gives to us intellectuals who suffered because of the mistakes of the Left is difficult to express." We told the entire faculty and staff of the circumstances of the forum and there was universal praise from them.

After the forum, we again sought out the author of "Several Theoretical Problems" for a talk in order to do further ideological work and to encourage him to engage in serious study of the "Historical Resolution" and related documents of the Party Central Committee, to raise his consciousness, to correct his mistakes, to adjust his literary and study styles, to delve into reality, to research, to arouse his spirit and to work hard.

Because of 10 years of unrest, the excellent traditions and work styles of the party were damaged, making proper criticism and self-criticism impossible. This time we have made a start and have learned some helpful things in the process. Actual life shows us that tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization and the ideological tide of anarchism will continue to exist in differing degrees for a long time to come, and articles such as "Several Theoretical Problems" will continue to appear. We cannot hope to solve these problems by carrying out criticism on a few occasions. Because of this, we must further implement the spirit of the concerned documents of the party Central Committee overcome the state of weakness and disorganization, strengthen leadership in the school in ideological and political work, correctly use the powerful weapons of criticism and self-criticism, carry out criticism of an struggle against every kind of mistaken ideological tide, and truly bring ideology throughout the school in line with the fundamental conclusions of the "Historical Resolution."

Critical Article

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 82
pp 15-16

[Article: "Nanjing University Journal Publishes an Article Criticizing Another Article for Its Serious Political Mistakes"]

[Text] The fourth issue of the 1981 Nanjing University journal (philosophy, society and science edition) published an editorial article entitled "Learn a

Lesson, Manage the Journal Well," which indicated that after this journal published the article "Several Theoretical Problems During the Latter Stage of the Socialist Reformation of Our Nation" (hereafter referred to as "Several Theoretical Problems"), in its fourth 1980 issue, it received letters from some readers pointing out that "Several Theoretical Problems" denied the great accomplishments of our nation's socialist reformation, misrepresented the socialist system of our nation and the nature of the party, violated the four fundamental principles of the party and overstepped the bounds of letting 100 schools of thought contend. The article indicated that the appearance of "Several Theoretical Problems" was not accidental, but was a reflection of the ideological tide of bourgeois liberalization rising in certain people in society in the previous period. The editorial article also noted that the publishing in this journal of an article violating the four fundamental principles is a reflection of the weak and disorganized state of the work of the editorial department in the previous period and of the problem of imperfections in the work system. This issue of this journal also includes 3 other articles highly critical of "Several Theoretical Problems" with its serious political mistakes printed in order to reduce its negative impact.

The article "The Cooperative Transformation of Agriculture in Our Nation Was a Great Victory for Scientific Socialism" by Zhong Kuxie [0112 1655 1400] (hereafter referred to as "Zhong's article") looks at the matter of the socialist transformation of agriculture and, in the spirit of seeking the truth from facts, criticizes the mistaken concepts in "Several Theoretical Problems."

First, "Several Theoretical Problems" accuses the guiding ideology of our party in the latter period of the socialist transformation of being "agricultural socialist ideology," but this is a groundless charge. Just what is agricultural socialism? "Zhong's article" felt that, when discussing the various factions of false socialism which stand in opposition to scientific socialism, model writers drew distinctions based on class, not on differences in occupations and industries. They have never written of "agricultural socialism." The term "agricultural socialism" is a generalization by later writers of the Russian idea of "rural communes" and the "heavenly field system" of our nation's Heavenly Kingdom of Taiping [a widespread anti-Manchu peasant revolt from 1851 to 1864], or it was derived from Lenin's "peasant socialism." Concerning the history of our own party, Comrade Mao Zedong, in a speech at the Jinsui cadre conference, raised the idea of "agricultural socialism" in reference to the appearance in rural areas at the time of the tendency toward absolute egalitarianism. Later, in its response to letters section, XINHUA explained it this way: Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out this matter because at that time, during the land reform in certain liberated areas, the people not only distributed land equally, but also equally distributed all of the property of the landlords, destroying industry and commerce and, in addition, calling this equal distribution "common property" or "socialism." Some of those in theoretical circles listed three basic features of this "agricultural socialism" in the previous period, while others suggested four. "Several Theoretical Problems" did not clearly explain what was meant by "agricultural socialism," but after all is said and done it seems to indicate an absolute egalitarianism. "Zhong's article" felt that whether or

not one can use occupations and industries to distinguish nonscientific socialisms can be studied, but none of the theories of "agricultural socialism" noted above have anything to do with our nation's socialist transformation of agriculture.

As everyone knows, the socialist transformation of agriculture led by our party adhered to the scientific socialist theory of Marxism, combined with the concrete realities of our nation and used mutual cooperation to guide the individual economy gradually onto the road to collectivization. The principle of distribution according to work which was carried out in the collectivized economy was a denial of absolute egalitarianism. History has already proven that our nation's socialist transformation of agriculture during the mid-fifties promoted the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and hastened the development of industrial and agricultural production and the entire national economy. This is clearly a victory for scientific socialism. How could it be "agricultural socialism"? "Zhong's article" reminded its readers that, in important theoretical matters, they should not force their own vague notions of "agricultural socialism" onto our party. To do so is unjust and frivolous.

Secondly, in order to "liquidate" our party's so cal'ed "agricultural socialist" guiding ideology, and in arguing the dual nature of the peasant class, "Several Theoretical Problems" said that "the peasants themselves really do not believe in socialism, but are born agricultural socialists. They want to establish an absolutely egalitarian ideal kingdom which is maintained by the absolute authority of an enlightened monarch.... Because of this, the enthusiasm they display is naturally fanatical and utopian and has an extremely destructive nature," and that "for a long time now we have had problems in recognizing the dual nature of the peasant class." After citing related discourses of Marx, Engels and Lenin, "Zhong's article" pointed out that the revolutionary leaders' analysis of the dual nature of the peasantry was comprehensive, viewing them as a dependable allied army for the proletariat while at the same time pointing out their faults. The key to the road the peasants ultimately follow lies in who is leading them. Under the leadership of the proletariat and its political party, the peasants incline toward revolution and can take the socialist road. And the author of that article, when discussing the dual nature of the peasants, made the mistake of one sidedly quoting the revolutionary leaders and offering distorted explanations of their ideas.

"Several Theoretical Problems" denied Comrade Mao Zedong's conclusion that "the peasants have a vast reservoir of enthusiasm for socialism," saying that our party's affirmation of this enthusiasm is an "adoration of the spontaneity of the peasant class." "Zhong's article" held that this accusation is groundless. In order to avoid taking out high interest loans or even mortgaging their land, and to develop production, guard against natural catastrophes and make use of agricultural equipment, the individual peasant who obtained land in the land reform, and especially the power lower- and middle-class peasants who lacked other means of production, actually requested the taking of the road of mutual cooperation and showed great socialist enthusiasm. But a small number of relatively prosperous

middle-class peasants maintained spontaneous bourgeois tendencies. In this regard, Comrade Mao Zedong, as early as on the eve of the establishment of the nation, indicated: "Education of the peasants is a serious matter"; after the establishment of the nation, related resolutions of our party not only pointed out the dual nature of the peasants during the period of socialist revolution, but also indicated that we must pay attention to overcoming the spontaneous bourgeois tendencies of some of the peasants and carry out a lot of ideological political work. This was obvious to everyone. How can anyone say that we adore the spontaneity of the peasants?

And further, "Several Theoretical Problems" indicated that our nation's cooperative transformation of agriculture was "carried out in a single push," as "a blind mopping up operation." "Zhong's article" cited a large number of facts to explain that the process by which our party led the peasants down the socialist road suited China's national conditions and Marxism-Leninism. There were flaws and deviations in our work--primarily the lack of thoroughness in the implementation of principles, policies and procedures--and, at the height of the cooperative transformation, the problems of pressing for results, crude work, excessively rapid change and cutting everything to fit the same mold violated the principles of voluntary mutual benefit and steady progress, which resulted in certain lasting problems. But, in comparison with the tremendous historical victory of the cooperative transformation of agriculture, these are, after all, of secondary importance. It is difficult to avoid some shortcomings in a great social transformation involving several hundred million people.

The articles "Our Nation's Transformation of Capitalist Industry and Commerce Was a Great Fulfillment and Glorious Victory of Scientific Socialism" by Li Taoxie [2621 3447 1400] and "'The Theory of Practice' Is the Marxist Theory of Knowledge" by Zhe Guixie [0772 1400] analyzed and criticized "Several Theoretical Problems" for distorting "the theory of practice" into a narrow theory of experience in regard to our nation's transformation of capitalist industry and commerce and for the mistaken notion of viewing this as the ideological wellspring of the errors committed in the latter period of our nation's socialist transformation.

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CSO: 4005/1248

PARTY AND STATE

SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM ENCOURAGED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Song Lukun [1345 7627 2492]: "We Must Devote Every Effort To Promote the Spirit of Patriotism"]

[Text] Patriotism is a concept formed by history. It has meant different things at different times in history. When we discuss patriotism today, it is not only expressed in love for our beautiful land, history and cultural legacy. More importantly, it is reflected in love for our socialist system, the CPC and people under its leadership. It is also reflected in our deep love for our modern socialist cause. This brand-new spirit of patriotism has already become the ideological and political basis for unity among all peoples in our land. It has become a strong spiritual force that our cause of modern socialist construction relies upon for success.

During the new historical period of carrying out the establishment of the four modernizations, how should we promote the spirit of patriotism?

We must strengthen the people's sense of pride and self-respect. At present vast numbers of CPC members, CYL members, state cadres and masses have devoted themselves with much enthusiasm to the four modernizations in order vigorously to develop China. A new wave of patriotism has just sprung up throughout China. However, due to the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" on the people's way of thinking and due to the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and the capitalist lifestyle, there have been a number of people in the past few years, including even a handful of party members and state cadres, whose patriotic ideas have become somewhat vague. This has produced a mentality of underestimating the capabilities of our people and country and this has given rise to the idea of worshipping foreign things and fawning on foreign powers. They only see certain superficial signs of prosperity in foreign countries. They do not see the decadence and degenerate character. They mistakenly believe that "socialist China is inferior to capitalist nations." Consequently, when they have contacts with foreigners some people are bought over and engage in shameful acts that damage the honor of the people and the integrity of the state and the people. In order to promote the spirit of patriotism, it is necessary to get rid of our sense of inferiority and improve the people's sense of pride and self-confidence. We must do battle with all things that damage the dignity of the people and the integrity of the country.

In order to promote the spirit of patriotism we must study China's geography, history and culture, particularly China's modern and current revolutionary history. We must foster a deep affection for our country and mold our sentiments through out majestic scenery, our long history, splendid culture and our glorious tradition of patriotism. We must establish a spirit of devoting ourselves to the prosperity, strength and courage in our country. We must study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We must also acquire a communist world outlook and view of life. We must resist and overcome the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and other nonproletarian ideologies. We must strengthen our confidence in the certain victory of communism and strengthen our resolve to struggle for communism.

In order to promote the spirit of patriotism, it is essential actively to throw ourselves into the establishment of the four modernizations. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee defined the shift in the party's focus of work. They proposed the great goal of building our nation into a highly democratic and highly civilized modern socialist power. This is in the basic interests of all the people and provides a stage for the children of China bravely to struggle on behalf of the motherland. The great revolutionary forerunner, Mr Sun Yat-sen, once said: "No country can match the land and people of China. We who are born in China are truly fortunate. The leaders in every country want to avail themselves of China's stage yet they have been unable to do so. Now that we occupy this large stage we still have not thought about making preparations. We have let time slip by without accomplishing anything. There have been few achievements.... Isn't that extremely shameful?" "Only you virtuous gentlemen can place the responsibility of revitalizing China on your own shoulders." ("Selected Works of Sun Yat-sen" vol 1 p 66). At that time Mr Sun Yat-sen was faced with overthrowing the Qing government and establishing a bourgeois republic. Today we are faced with the great historical mission of carrying out the four modernizations. This is very different from the time of Sun Yat-sen yet the noble spirit of patriotism of Sun Yat-sen in those years and his strong sense of national pride and confidence still provide us with enlightenment and inspiration. Let us put on a new strong and grand living drama on this new historical stage and add a new glorious page to the annals of our patriotic tradition.

Patriotism must be combined with internationalism. We are both patriots and internationalists. We must promote patriotism but we do not want to develop a parochial nationalism. We deeply love our country and we oppose discriminating against, bullying or invading other countries. We advocate uniform equality among nations and peoples. We must learn from each other and respect each other. We oppose the invasion of one country by another and we oppose one people oppressing another. Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists have stirred up nationalist sentiments. They have hoodwinked their own people and bullied, oppressed and invaded other countries. The brand of patriotism that they preach is not true patriotism but rather a reactionary doctrine of power and bourgeois parochial nationalism. We deeply love our motherland and so we should support the struggles of oppressed nationalities and peoples throughout the world. Only by thoroughly destroying the social system of people exploiting other people

can communism come to the fore. We are proud of our superior national culture, but we must still learn from countries with advanced culture and science. We must learn from their strong points to offset our own weaknesses. We must work hard for the prosperity of our country and successfully handle China's affairs. We must strive to make a greater contribution to the struggles of people in the Third World and throughout the world.

9864

CSO: 4005/1233

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

ADVANCED PARTY BRANCH ASSEMBLY--On 12 July the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee convened the Third Advanced Party Branch and Model Party Members' Representative Assembly. They mobilized party members and party organizations on each battlefield throughout the municipality to give full play to their role as the righting bastion and exemplary vanguard during the establishment of a socialist material and spiritual civilization. This year Jinan has gone through evaluation and selection from top to bottom. Nine hundred and thirty-nine advanced party branches and 6,460 model CPC members were selected. These advanced party branches and model party members were distributed in all trades and professions and on every battlefield throughout the municipality. They included advanced party branches and model party members who had for many years continuously maintained their good name as well as new talent that has appeared in the past few years. Wei Jianyi [7614 1017 3015], secretary of the municipal CPC committee, gave a talk at the assembly. He called on basic level party organizations throughout the municipality and all party members further to start a great upsurge to study advanced models and constantly to focus on activities to learn from and strive to act as advanced models. The assembly read out the municipal CPC committee's resolution to commend 128 advanced party branches and 398 model CPC members. They also issued certificates of merit and citations. [Text] [Article by Zhu Huanwen [2612 3562 2429]] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 82 p 1] 9864

CSO: 4005/1233

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

USES OF GUERRILLA WAR IN FLATLANDS VIEWED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Yuan Zhiliang [5913 1807 5328], Zhang Lianzhang [1728 6647 4545], and Yang Renguo [2799 0088 0948]: "Guerrilla War in the Flatlands"]

[Text] Flatland guerrilla warfare is a form of warfare in which militia guerrilla forces use the terrain and surface features of flatland regions--such as villages, irrigation canals and ditches, dikes and dams, trees, the green curtain of tall crops, etc.--together with flexible and clever tactics to attack the enemy. Throughout the entire period of the war of resistance against Japan the flatland guerrilla forces fought with mobility and flexibility, appearing and disappearing like spirits, so that the Japanese aggressors were terrified by rumors and believed the very grasses and trees to be soldiers. They ended up feeling completely surrounded, in an impasse in which they were under attack no matter which way they turned.

Our province is situated on the lower reaches of the Yellow River. Its 94,960 square kilometers of flatlands constitute approximately 2/3 of its total area. The boundless flatlands of western and northern Shandong, and the corridor from Jiao County to Wei County, which is as flat as a whetstone, have an especially open topography and welldeveloped communications. In wartime this would undeniably augment the speed and mobility of the enemy's tanks and motorized units, and aid him in carrying out concentrated large formation warfare and airborne operations. However, we must also note that the flatlands have many inhabitants, are highly productive, and have many financial resources. They are suitable for organizing numerically strong guerrilla detachments to carry out a warfare of joint defense, relying on the fighting villages and towns. The summer and autumn, when the forests are thick and the green curtain of tall crops rises and provides cover, are especially suitable for making surprise attacks on the enemy.

In the antiaggression war of the future, when guerrilla forces fight in the flatlands, they must make full use of the factor of the masses which will be advantageous to us. They must build the populated areas into fighting villages and towns in a planned and focused way, in order to provide support for prolonged guerrilla activities. They must construct networks of trenches over a large area to create the conditions for attacking the enemy. They

must build extensive tunnels to actively engage in tunnel warfare. They must make use of the green curtain of tall crops and disperse into small bands to make surprise attacks on the enemy.

In the antiaggression war of the future, since flatland guerrilla warfare will have to contend with an enemy possessing great firepower, speed, mobility, and modern technology and equipment, our militia guerrilla forces will have to take their own special characteristics as the starting point. Making the most of their strengths and avoiding their weaknesses, utilizing their advantages to the fullest extent, they must abide by the following tactical principals. (1) Keep a firm grip on the villages and rely on protective screens. In order to keep up flatland guerrilla warfare, it is necessary to treat village defense works as important positions, and to use natural protective screens as important supports. It is necessary to make use of houses, sheds, dikes and dams, irrigation canals and ditches, forests, growing crops, the green curtain of tall crops, wind, rain, snow, fog, and other complex weather conditions, to conceal; actively to seek military opportunities, and with agile movements to fall upon the enemy with the swiftness of a thunderbolt. (2) Use small dispersed bands and be flexible in movement. The actions of our militia guerrilla forces must be carried out by small dispersed bands which can separate and reunite, preserving a high degree of flexibility of movement. By constantly varying their style of fighting, changing their mode of action, appearing and disappearing like spirits, being flexible and changeable, the enemy will be unable to get intelligence and will not know in which direction to pursue us. His troops will be exhausted and he will be under attack everywhere. (3) Fight quick battles to force a quick decision and use speed to gain the upper hand. Our militia guerrilla forces must fight quick battles to force a quick decision and use speed to gain the upper hand in every battle. They must be quick-witted and decisive, acting as the occasion demands. They must implement the principle of "when we can win we fight, and when we can't win we run away," and avoid hesitation and indecision. (4) Use independence and initiative, and deal with situations promptly. The war of the future will be modernized war. The situation on the battlefield can completely change in the twinkling of an eye. The slightest delay could allow a military opportunity to slip away. The method of command of militia guerrilla forces must adapt to changes in the situation on the battlefield. The principle of integrating a centralized command on the strategic and campaign level with decentralized freedom of initiative on the campaign and battle level must be realized. Every commander must exercise military command in flatland guerrilla warfare in accordance with the overall intentions of the higher authorities, and in light of the enemy's situation, the terrain, and their own assigned tasks. Sometimes they should concentrate to attack the enemy at a certain point, hitting a vital spot. Sometimes they should disperse, with each man fighting on his own and each band fighting on its own. Attacking on their own initiative with flexibility and cleverness, they will fall upon the enemy so that he won't be able to protect his head and his rear. Attacked in the belly and the back, his corpse will be buried in the boundless fields.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RALLY TO COMMEND ADVANCED MILITIA CADRES

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Li Guozhen [2621 0948 2823] and Guan Guodong [4619 0948 2726]: "Review of Accomplishments--Exchange of Experiences--Raise Militia Work to New Levels: Provincial Rally to Commend Advanced Full-Time Militia Cadres Convenes"]

[Text] Yesterday, on the eve of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, our province's first rally to commend advanced full-time militia cadres was held in Hangzhou.

The purpose of this rally was to review accomplishments in building up the ranks of militia cadres, to sum up experiences, to commend the advanced, and to encourage full-time militia cadres throughout the province to be enthusiastic and work hard, going a step further in implementing the guiding principles and policies of the Party Central Committee and its Military Commission concerning militia work, and raising militia work in our province to new levels in accordance with the demands of a new situation.

Over 360 delegates and specially invited representatives attended this rally. They included old comrades who have fought for decades on the frontlines of the people's militia, as well as new comrades who have recently taken up posts in militia work. They included activists who have made contributions in routine work, as well as advanced heroic personalities who defied personal danger at critical moments. They included delegates from mountain regions, islands, and rural areas, as well as delegates from cities and towns, and from the industrial and communications systems.

The rally was attended by Tie Ying [6993 3841], first secretary of the Provincial Party Committee and first political commissar of the Provincial Military District; Li Fengping [2621 0023 1627], secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, governor, and chairman of the Provincial Militia Committee; and Chen Anyu [7115 1344 5038], member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and first secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal Party Committee.

The rally was attended by Kang Mingcai [1660 2429 2088], commanding officer of the Provincial Military District; Zhang Qiliang [1728 0796 5328], Guo

Shijun [6753 1102 0193], and Zhang Feng [1728 2800], all assistant commanding officers; Meng Keming [1322 0344 2429] and Zhang Youfu [1728 0645 6010], both assistant political commissars; and others.

The rally was also attended by representatives of the leadership of the Nanjing units, and by advisers to the Provincial Military District.

The opening address was delivered by Comrade Kang Mingcai. He said that this rally is an important event in the building of the militia in our province. It is a gathering of heroes--the advanced representatives of the full-time militia cadres. The higher level party committees attach great importance to this rally, and the broad masses of militia are very interested. We must learn from one another, and make up each other's deficiencies. Under the leadership of the Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Military District, we shall hold a good meeting--an inspiring, forward-striving, and practically-oriented meeting.

Comrade Li Fengping delivered an address at the rally. First he conveyed warm congratulations to the meeting on behalf of the Zhejiang Provincial Chinese Communist Party Committee, the Provincial People's Government, and the Provincial People's Militia Committee. He gave a general account of the excellent situation and prospects presented by the building up of the ranks of the full-time militia cadres in our province. He enthusiastically praised the important contributions towards the building of the militia in our province made by the delegates. He called upon the party committees and government units of all levels in our province to take an interest in and support the work of people's militia units, and to do a good job in building the ranks of the full-time militia cadres. He hoped that the broad masses of full-time militia cadres would continually raise their political level and their level of military technique, that they would do a good job on the "3 tasks to carry out" in militia work, and make new contributions towards protecting the four modernizations and building the four modernizations.

Comrade Meng Keming presented to the meeting a work report entitled, "Strengthen the Ranks of Full-Time Militia Cadres--Contribute to Militia Work in Our Province."

12187
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROBLEMS IN TRAINING HIGH-LEVEL SPECIALISTS DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Yang Ruimin [2799 3844 2404]: "Conscientiously Resolve the Problem of the Disparity Between Training High-Level Specialists and the Need For Them"]

[Text] Synopsis: Last year, the graduates in more than 330 of the more than 840 specialties taught by national higher schools fell short of the demand, and the graduates in more than 50 specialties exceeded the demand. The principal reasons for the disparity between training and needs are the lack of long-range planning and the irrational of some specialties. Henceforth, forecasting personnel training requirements, rectifying and reforming the present specialties, improving student recruitment and assignment methods, and rationally resolving the leadership system problem and other problems must receive close attention.

According to relevant statistical departments, in 1981 the number of graduates requested from the state by each province, municipality, autonomous region, and sector was estimated at 520,000. But in 1981 there were only a little more than 276,000 graduates, a shortfall of nearly 250,000. That proves that even though the number of students recruited by higher schools has increased the phenomenon of college graduates not meeting the needs is still prevalent.

And at present, among the college graduates who are assigned, there still exists the following situation. Let us take 1981 as an example. In that year a total of 840 specialties were studied by graduates of the country's higher schools. Supply and demand were essentially balanced in only a little more than 450 of them, which accounted for a little over 50 percent of the total number of specialties. In the other specialties supply fell short of demand. The three principal reasons were the following:

1. Supply failed to meet demand in 300 of the specialties. Among them, in some engineering specialties the contradiction regarding the failure of supply to meet demand was relatively pronounced. For example, supply failed to meet demand in 13 of the 17 mineral industry specialties and in 20 of the 27 construction specialties. Especially in the light industry, textiles, geology, ordinary machinery, food, and other sectors which have weak technical

forces, the number of graduates needed was even greater. In the great majority of the liberal arts specialties, graduates of which are required by society in relatively large numbers, supply has not met demand. Society has an especially urgent need for graduates of the financial-economic, political science-law, and economic management specialties.

2. It is difficult to assign graduates on the basis of their training. Of the 840 specialties, supply exceeded demand in only 50, totalling about 10,000 graduates. For the most part, the specialties in which there was a surplus of graduates were among the following: 1. the specialties in which there has been a surplus for a relatively long time, such as nuclear energy, nuclear physics, engineering physics, and space physics, all of which are specialties which were formed during the late 1950's. Because there was a tendency toward saturation in the personnel staffs of the relevant scientific research sectors, as early as the early 1960's there began to be a surplus of graduates in those specialties and a considerable number were made laboratory technicians or did routine administrative work; 2. The specialties in which graduates have begun to be redundant only during recent years. For example, iron smelting and steel smelting in the metallurgical field, agricultural machinery repair and agricultural electrification in the agricultural machinery field, marine chemistry and marine geology in the oceanography field, etc.; 3. Specialties in which there will be a surplus in the future, such as the electronic computer specialty.

3. Gaps in specialties that must be urgently filled. For example, the training of state administrative cadres in the political science specialty as well as in the biological engineering and agricultural engineering specialties, etc., all of which are in urgent need of filling.

Moreover, there is yet another circumstance which merits attention: a relatively large number of college graduates are assigned to the large cities, the interior, the large units, and the state-operated enterprises, where they become "overstocked" personnel, but the small cities, the outlying districts, the small units, and the collectives, which already had shortages, have been assigned a small number of college graduates, which has made the phenomenon of a shortage of qualified personnel even more serious.

There are many factors which have created the disparity between the training of qualified personnel and the need for them. The principal ones are:

1. The lack of long-range personnel training plans. The present structure of specialties of the nation's higher schools was essentially erected in the 1950's, with concentration on heavy industry and national defense industry, and for a long time it has not been thoroughly readjusted. There is a close relationship between that and our country's lack of long-range, relatively practical educational planning.

2. Annual student recruitment plans lack over-all balance with regard to the classification of specialties. Due to the lack of long-range personnel training plans, during the past several years the specific number of students recruited for each course or specialty has been based on the school's

teaching staff, equipment, and other conditions. The planning and education sectors serve only to regulate the total number of students recruited. As a result, the specialties with strong teaching staffs and good equipment recruit large numbers of students, while the specialties with weak teaching staffs and poor equipment recruit small numbers of students. Although the specialties generally regarded as being high-grade require small numbers, it is difficult to reduce them; but it is difficult to expand the number of students recruited for the "popular goods of dependable quality" specialties (indicating ordinary specialties requiring strong adaptability), in which many students are not interested, although large numbers are needed. That kind of blindness in the student recruitment work becomes fully evident when graduates are assigned and the professional sectors make use of personnel.

3. The structure of specialties is not rational and some specialties are too finely divided. The number of specialties, which was 250 in 1955, has developed to the present total of more than 1,000. Because specialties are too finely divided, the students are very narrowly specialized and their ability to adapt to jobs is relatively weak. The training goals of some specialties are unsuitable. First, a small number of industrial specialties stress research, designing, and light industry techniques and skills. But the personnel requirements of the employing units are just the opposite of the specialties offered in the schools. In that regard, after graduating a very large percentage of the students who studied research and design specialties have no choice other than to become production technicians. Second, in some cases the service object of the specialty is not clear. The contents of some specialties are similar or essentially identical, but the names of the specialties differ, and when assignments are made there easily occurs the phenomenon of making assignments that do not correspond to the specialties that were studied.

4. The employing units do not have definite job requirements. A few substandard "personnel" who have low education levels and lack specialized knowledge are substituted for "qualified personnel," thus creating the false appearance of an excess of college graduates.

5. Errors in making assignments.

At present, every sector of the national economy is undergoing a readjustment, the economic structure, organizational structure, and production structure are being reformed, and a new transformation is taking place with regard to the numbers of qualified personnel needed and their specialties, so the unsuitability of the specialties that have been offered by higher schools, the educational contents, the training goals, etc., has become even more evident. In order to increase the economic effectiveness of the training of qualified personnel and accelerate our country's four modernizations, resolving the supply-and-demand contradiction between the training of qualified personnel and the need for them has become an urgent matter for the planning, education, and other sectors. At present, it is necessary to positively resolve the following problems:

Do a good job of calculating the training of specialists by higher schools. Calculating the need for qualified personnel is a science that has received extensive attention during recent years. It is even more necessary that our country's socialist state, on the basis of the actual economic and social development conditions, have goals and plans to proportionately train the specialists urgently needed for national construction. That requires the planning sector to, when drafting economic and social development plans, cooperate with the education sector in ascertaining the actual need for specialists by each sector, organization, and enterprise, and go all-out to, within a relatively short period of time, draft personnel training plans and education plans that are in tune with the economic and social development plans.

On the basis of the new economic development situation we must adjust and reform the existing specialties. First of all, it is necessary to change the excessively fine differentiation of specialties, reduce the number of narrow specialties, and increase the number of ordinary specialties that are relatively appropriate. It is also necessary to reform the structure of courses and increase the number of relevant required courses and elective courses in a specialty, expand the students' knowledge, and broaden their future employment prospects. Secondly, it is necessary to adjust the proportion of students recruited for the various courses and specialties. With regard to the specialties in which there will be a surplus in the future or in which there is already a surplus, and especially the specialties in which there has been a surplus for a long time, some may reduce the the number of students recruited or recruit students every other year or every few years; the students of some specialties may, while concentrating on one specialty, concurrently study a second specialty; and some must be reformed. With regard to specialties which require large numbers and in which demand exceeds supply, in addition to readjusting and reforming the specialty we must appropriately increase the number of students recruited. With regard to the small number of specialties for which there is an urgent need but in which there are still openings, it is necessary to promptly fill those openings. Third, with regard to the small number of specialties with obscure training goals, it is necessary to, on the basis of the actual needs of society, clarify the specialty's employment orientation and enable the training of qualified personnel to be more focused. Fourth, it is necessary to compile a list of specialties and unify their nomenclature.

Improve the higher schools' recruitment and assignment of students. At present, it is necessary to promptly resolve two problems: first, it is necessary to enter deeply into study and research in order to build a good foundation for calculating the need for trained personnel, make progress in drafting specific annual student recruitment plans, and transform the prevalent passivity caused by the higher schools basing their student recruitment plans on their own training capability and structuring specialties on the basis of their teaching staffs, equipment, and other conditions. Second, when recruiting students it is possible to consider appropriately assigning examinees to their home areas. With regard to such remote areas as Tibet, Xingiang, and Qinghai, as well as the forest zones, we must give appropriate consideration when enrolling and classifying them, in order to

facilitate assinging those students to jobs in their home areas after they graduate and meet the urgent needs of those areas.

It is necessary to study and improve the leadership system of the higher engineering schools. During the past several years, the reason why our country's higher schools have undergone relatively rapid development is that the active operation of schools by each central-level professional sector has begun to have an important effect. But at the same time there have appeared a number of problems because the professional sectors make their selections on the basis of the school's structure of specialties, and often on the needs of the organizations or enterprises themselves. Therefore, the specialties are generally relatively narrow. That not only limits the adaptability of the graduates but also, because of control by the sector, there easily results an "overstocking" of trained personnel. The operation of schools by professional sectors in such a way as to stress the long-range and avoid the short-range, to enable the training of qualified personnel to better suit the needs of society, is also a problem that merits attention and resolution.

5616
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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION, AND CULTURE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RESPONDS TO QUERIES ABOUT COLLEGE MILITARY TRAINING

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 5, 82 p 5

[Interview with a responsible person of the Ministry of Education by GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN reporter: "Questions and Answers on College Manual Labor and Military Training Program"; date and place not specified]

[Text] On 11 April, XINHUA reported that the State Council has approved the Ministry of Education's "Proposal on the Work of Enrolling College Freshman Students in 1982" which reveals that beginning this year, qualified institutions of higher learning or their departments under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education will put into effect a system designed for freshman students to spend 1 year participating in manual labor on a trial basis. In response to this proposal, some readers have demanded an explanation on the matter in question, which was not specifically and clearly stated. For this reason, a reporter of this journal has interviewed and asked a responsible person of the Ministry of Education the following questions. The contents of questions and answers are as follows:

Question: Why should this provisional system be put into effect?

Answer: Upholding the principle of combining mental labor with manual labor and of integrating intellectuals with workers and peasants constitutes an important aspect of our education policy. During the past several years, leading comrades on the Central Committee have emphasized the need to attach importance to the training of students in manual labor and stated that although some excessive proposals and actions of the past on education in physical labor should not be repeated today, its complete abandonment may unavoidably lead us toward another extreme, whose harmful effect is clear to all. For this reason, we must adopt appropriate measures to promote education in physical labor. Meanwhile, in response to the demand from the state, college students must undergo military training. At present, many schools have devoted attention to strengthening education in physical labor and military training. The enforcement of the system designed for college freshman students to participate in physical labor and military training on a trial basis will create a very favorable condition for the thorough implementation of the party's education policy, for students to foster viewpoints on behalf of labor and the masses, the sense of organization and discipline, and communist morality and virtues, and for them to develop morally, intellectually and physically and to become politically conscious and professionally competent.

Question: Does the system designed for freshman students to spend 1 year participating in manual labor mean that they should devote themselves to participation in manual labor throughout the year? If so, should the school system and education programs be reconsidered?

Answer: The Ministry of Education's "Proposal on the Work of Enrolling College Freshman Students in 1982" approved by the State Council points out: Individual colleges or their departments selected and approved by the Ministry of Education will "organize freshman students to participate in manual labor and military training following their admissions, and will offer them some basic courses." They don't have to spend time throughout the year participating in manual labor and military training. As seen from this point, the formulation: "The System Designed for Freshman Students To Spend 1 Year Participating in Manual Labor on a Trial Basis" is not an accurate statement, and can be easily misunderstood by people.

During the period of this experiment, no changes are expected in the existing school system although schools themselves may make appropriate adjustments to their education programs. After students become sophmores, they will still have to participate in manual labor as they see fit.

Question: What steps are to be taken to enforce this system on a trial basis?

Answer: This year, this experiment is to be conducted only by individual colleges under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. Colleges involved in this experiment must possess the following three conditions: First, they must have leading bodies that are very strong, are willing to conduct this experiment, and are capable of making necessary preparations for this purpose; second, their participation in this experiment must have received approval and support from their respective local party and government leading bodies; third, their participation must have been approved by the Ministry of Education.

Although the establishment of this system designed for freshman students to participate in manual labor and military training is a new idea, we have already accumulated a lot of valuable experiences in education in physical labor, as we have done in the past. Success can be expected in this experimental work, as long as our leadership attaches importance to it, appropriate measures are taken to promote it, and efforts are made to stimulate the enthusiasm of teachers and students for this work. We believe that a more perfect system of education in physical labor and military training is certain to emerge through this experiment and the summing-up of experiences, and that doing so is very significant to the endeavor to promote the reform of higher education, and to improve the quality of education.

9574

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS EMPHASIZED

Chengdu First People's Hospital

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Report: "First People's Hospital of Chengdu Municipality Proceeds From Reality, Conscientiously Implements the Party's Policy on Intellectuals"]

[Text] The party committee of the First People's Hospital of Chengdu Municipality has conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, energetically mobilized the enthusiasm of hospital personnel in their medical and scientific research work, and hence enabled the hospital to achieve definite results in its work.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party committee of this hospital has paid attention to proceeding from reality in its implementation of the policy on intellectuals; with respect to the medical personnel who were affected and subjected to examination by especially trumped-up charges during the 10 years of internal disturbance, it has reached new conclusions, person by person and case by case, by seeking the truth from facts; with respect to cases of unjust, false and erroneous litigation, it has thoroughly rectified them without leaving any "tails." The chief of the five sense-organ division, who is over 70 years of age, was denounced in the early days of the "cultural revolution" as a "reactionary capitalist" and subjected to grabbing and struggle at random. His private home was occupied by people of other units, and some gold ornaments were also confiscated from him. His case long remained unsolved; he retired in 1977. But the hospital considered that even though he had retired, it still had to assume responsibility to the very end. Hence, it especially sent out cadres to check with more than 10 units, overcome all kinds of difficulties, and now has finally succeeded in having party of his occupied home returned to him; the confiscated gold and ornaments, too, were recovered for him without loss last year. The concerned departments converted them into cash according to state regulations and returned it all to him. This old division chief, who had followed a medical profession for several decades, was very moved and excited by all this. Another middle-aged internist had been erroneously given a warning by the CYL during the struggle against the right when he was going to college. For over 20 years, he himself never mentioned the incident. When the hospital inspected its work regarding intellectuals this time, it discovered this question in the files; his original unit was

immediately contacted to have this reprimand corrected and the file destroyed. When even such a problem which he himself failed to think of was solved by the organization, he deeply felt that the hospital, in implementing the policy on intellectuals, really left no stone unturned. This incident also put at ease other comrades who were worried about whether such file data had been thoroughly sorted out.

Some of the medical personnel of this hospital are family members of overseas Chinese or connected with people abroad; the hospital treats them all alike without discrimination or indifference. There is a clinic nurse who, because she has relatives in the United States, had the "black pot" [stigma] of "overseas relations" imposed on her, and thus became politically untrusted and discriminated against all work; all five members of her family were crowded into a room of only 13 meters square. After the policy on overseas Chinese came into effect, the hospital readjusted a whole suite for her and, on the basis of her professional level, promoted her to chief nurse; this year, it further sent her to the Sichuan Medical College for further study. Her brother came back twice to visit his relatives and was quite satisfied with this; he also twice thanked the leaders of the hospital.

In terms of medical business, this hospital, apart from arranging well the work of the old medical personnel and promoting those among them whose medical art is of a higher level to leading posts, especially pays attention to giving scope to the pivotal, core role of middle-aged medical personnel in administering medication and carrying out scientific research. During the past few years, the hospital has appraised various healthy service and technical offices and titles for more than 280 middle-aged medical personnel; among them those with the title chief physician or an equivalent number as many as 58. The hospital proceeded on the one hand to boldly arrange their employment and, on the other hand, also to provide them with opportunities to engage in various studies and to improve their professional competence. Apart from providing study classes in the hospital such as those in foreign languages, electrocardiogram, use of precision instruments, and the like based on duty-exempted or semi-duty-exempted attendance, they have also selected more than 130 persons at various points and sent them to medical institutions and other hospitals inside and outside the province for further study. In addition, the hospital has selected a number of middle-aged medical core cadres as assistants to reputable older physicians on its own staff so that they can learn their rich experience and inherit it from them. The Chinese medicine "computer" diagnostication office, for instance, has been launched precisely by a middle-aged chief physician under the guidance of the well-known old Chinese physician Wang Wenxiong [3769 2429 7160].

With the party's policy on intellectuals thus concretely implemented at the hospital, this has further inspired the medical personnel's enthusiasm in their work and their political zeal; they have achieved conspicuous results in improving the quality of their medical services and their scientific research and, throughout the hospital, there have been 22 scientific research projects which won national, provincial and municipal scientific-technological achievement awards. Not a few comrades took the initiative in their work to move close to the party organization and strive to win party membership by practical deeds. During the past 3 years there have been 14 medical personnel who joined the party, of whom 5 are chief and deputy chief physicians, chief pharmacists, and division heads.

Xian National Defense Industry System

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 3

[Report: "With the Middle-Aged at the Center of Gravity, Conscientiously Implement the Policy on Intellectuals: Intellectuals of the Province's National Defense Industry System Play an Important Role in Scientific Research Production; Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee the System as a Whole Has Scored More Than 600 Major Scientific and Technological Achievements"]

[Text] With middle-aged intellectuals at the center of gravity, the province's national defense industry system has conscientiously implemented our policy on intellectuals and enabled them to play an important role in scientific research production. During the past 3 years, the system as a whole has scored more than 600 major scientific and technological achievements; of these, 5 won the national invention award and 15 won the national gold prize or silver prize.

The system's intellectuals make up 72 percent of the total number of cadres; they are mostly college and middle-school graduates trained since liberation. These middle-aged scientific and technical personnel are shouldering heavy responsibilities in scientific research production and they constitute an important scientific and technological force. The system office party committee and its various subordinate bureaus have paid great attention to their training and employment. According to statistics, there are more than 1,960 scientific and technical personnel in the system who have been promoted to leading cadres above the division level, and among them intellectuals make up the overwhelming majority. Among the 43 newly promoted medium-level leading cadres at state-run plant No 803, professional scientific and technical personnel make up 60 percent.

During the past 5 years, the system has made the most readjustments in the occupations of those intellectuals who were not working at what they had been trained for, so that their new occupations will be relevant and able to utilize their expertise; leaders at various levels have also been giving considerable attention to the appraisal of the intellectuals' job titles and party membership question. Up to May this year, they had already appraised and promoted the job titles of more than 7,000 professional personnel; since 1978, among the party members recruited by various units, the ratio of intellectuals has increased from slightly over 5 percent to more than 30 percent, while in the Hongan company in particular, they have reached 62 percent. Middle-aged intellectual Zhou Tianxiao [0719 1131 1321] at Research Institute No 631 has achieved outstanding results in his research in the theory of "finite elements technique" and he has repeatedly made academic reports at academic conferences in which foreign luminaries participated; he has now been promoted to senior engineer.

Beijing Unit Rear Services Department

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Report: "Beijing Rear Service Department Helps Intellectuals Solve Practical Problems"]

[Text] The party committee of the rear services department of the Beijing troop unit has conscientiously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals, solved some difficulties in the life of the intellectuals, and further mobilized the enthusiasm of the vast ranks of intellectuals to dedicate their wisdom and talents to the modernization of our national defense.

In the subordinate units of the rear service department there are nearly 10,000 scientific and technical cadres who are fighting day and night at medical, teaching, and scientific research posts. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party committee of the rear service department has adhered to the principle of seeking truth from facts and, while properly solving certain problems left over by history and placing emphasis on giving scope to the role of intellectuals, at the same time attended to the solution of some practical difficulties in the lives of the intellectuals. One was the solution of the problem of medium- and high-level intellectual couples whereby the husband and wife lived apart from each other. A second was the rational readjustment of their housing. Units such as the Beijing troop unit general hospital and the International Peace Hospital, under difficult housing conditions, have allocated housing to technical cadres above division chief level which is similar to that of the heads of the hospitals themselves, thereby improving their housing conditions. A third was the improvement of the political treatment and salary appraisal of scientific and technical cadres by fixing different grades in the technical job titles, so that technical cadres above the level of chief military physician and engineer have made some gain in their monthly income. A fourth was to make it a point to take and bring back those division chiefs and engineers who must go out for a meeting or joint diagnosis or other activities. In this way, the intellectuals are spared anxiety about things left behind and they are thus able to play their core role in accomplishing various tasks. Director Xu Shaoding [5171 1421 0002] of external medicine division No 2 of the military district general hospital, in keeping with his duties, has displayed a strategic pass-storming spirit and, at various points, has displayed a strategic pass-storming spirit and, at various points, has experimented and created six scientific and technological results such as the localized implanting of the narrow portion of the lumbar vertebra.

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